

Appendix C—Recommendations for Incorporating Evidence-Based Practices in the CDCR

Principles of Effective Intervention, "What Works"	Recommendations <i>(recommendation # corresponds with logic model)</i>		Research Evidence & Best Practices	Measurement/QA
<p>Risk Principle <i>Who Should be Targeted?</i> High Risk Cases</p> <p>High risk offenders will likely reoffend if not treated. Lower risk offenders are not likely to reoffend, even without treatment. In fact, treatment of low risk offenders may possibly increase their risk levels by exposing them to higher risk offenders ("contagion effect"). The highest risk offenders may not benefit from treatment either.</p> <p>Match the level of treatment services to the risk level of the offender. High risk offenders should be prioritized for treatment & should receive more intensive and extensive services. Low-risk offenders should receive minimal or no intervention.</p>	1	Select and utilize an actuarial risk assessment tool to assess offender risk for re-offending	<p>A</p> <p>Example Risk Assessment Tools</p> <p>The largest known test of the "risk principle" found that the provision of intensive services for higher-risk offenders was associated with an 18% reduction of recidivism for offenders in residential programs and a 9% reduction for offenders in non-residential programs. Yet, when intensive services were provided to low-risk offenders, they either had a very minimal effect or a negative effect on recidivism (Lowenkamp, Latessa, & Holsinger 2006).</p> <p>7% reduction in recidivism when higher risk received more intensive services and lengthier supervision, 1% reduction when there was no variation in supervision length and/or treatment services based on risk level.</p> <p>7% reduction in recidivism when exclusionary criteria were followed to ensure program received appropriate offenders, 0% reduction when program received clients inappropriate for services provided.</p> <p>Research on length of stay/involvement in CJS & recidivism rates?</p>	<p>risk level data of entire population</p> <p>overall risk score by individual offender</p> <p>assessment & re-assessment dates</p> <p>% case plans in adherence with guidelines/matrix</p> <p>% cases where overrides have been applied</p> <p>fidelity to risk principle - Shear Dose Hours (SDh) - dosage = frequency, intensity, & duration</p> <p>average sentence length & supervision length by risk</p> <p># contacts by service type/level for each risk group</p>
	8	Limit parole supervision to high and moderate risk offenders, and release low risk offenders without supervision		
	9	Develop structured guidelines for responding to technical violations based on offender risk level and severity of the violation		
<p>Need Principle <i>What Should be Targeted?</i> Crime-producing Needs</p> <p>Effective programs target multiple factors related to re-offending that can be changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Anti-social attitudesAnti-social associatesPersonality & temperamentFamilial factorsEducation/VocationSubstance abuse	2	Select and utilize a needs assessment battery	<p>B</p> <p>Example Needs Assessment Tools</p> <p>Targeting criminogenic needs is the most highly supported and powerful principle of effective intervention, demonstrating the most robust correlation with recidivism reduction (.55).</p> <p>Programs that target criminogenic needs reduce recidivism by 20%, programs that target non-criminogenic needs reduce recidivism by only 5%.</p> <p>5% reduction in recidivism when more than 25% of program targets were criminogenic, 16% increase in recidivism when 25% or fewer of program targets were criminogenic.</p> <p>6% reduction in recidivism when need factors were assessed, no reduction when need factors were not identified.</p>	<p>aggregate needs data for entire population</p> <p>criminogenic profile for each individual offender (with scores in each domain area)</p> <p>assessment & reassessment dates</p> <p>total "protective score"/strengths for each offender</p>
	3	Develop & implement a case planning process		
<p>Treatment Principle <i>How Should Treatment be Delivered?</i></p> <p>Cognitive-behavioral approaches are most effective, incorporating techniques rooted in social learning, cognitive therapy, and behavioral interventions.</p>	4	Select & deliver an evidence-based menu of standard program offerings	<p>D</p> <p>Examples of Programs in Major Domain Areas</p> <p>Washington outcome & cost-benefit study - crim thinking, anger/violence, educational/vocational, family, substance abuse, sex offender program research, etc...(results by each respective program target area)</p> <p>9% reduction in recidivism when role plays were conducted every session, 2% reduction when role plays were used only occasionally or never</p> <p>8% reduction with cog-behavioral program, no reduction w/other models</p>	<p># role plays and behavioral techniques per session</p> <p>service capacity - FTE to offender ratio, length of staff service, staff experience, education, and training, staff turnover rate, group facilitator to participant ratio, etc.</p>
	6	Develop and administer an incentive system to reward program compliance/completion and good behavior		
<p>Compliance & Reinforcement Principle <i>Can offenders be motivated to change behaviors?</i></p> <p>Effective programs are responsive to individual differences in motivational levels, personality traits, levels of cognitive/intellectual functioning, and demographic variables, by matching offenders to appropriate treatment groups and staff facilitators.</p>		<p>C</p> <p>Responsivity Factors & Example Responsivity Assessment Tools</p>	<p>Research on use of reinforcers...</p> <p>Best practices other states (NY merit time study, etc.)...</p>	<p>% of sessions attended</p> <p>client satisfaction indicators</p> <p>clinical observation & feedback results (use of reinf)</p> <p>program retention data</p>
	7	Develop formal partnerships with community stakeholders (advocacy and brokerage)		
<p>Community Collaboration <i>How Can Treatment Gains be Maintained?</i></p> <p>Effective programs develop formal partnerships with community stakeholders to ensure a continuum of service delivery, and seamless transition upon re-entry. Maintaining behavioral change requires support from friends, family, and others in the community.</p>			<p>8% reduction in recidivism when supported by community, 2% increase in recidivism when community did not value and support the program</p> <p>Research on provision of aftercare in community?</p> <p>Missouri's interagency steering team example...collaborative model found recidivism reduction at 6 & 12 months, 4.7% & 3.7%, respectively.</p>	<p># meetings scheduled & % held by type</p> <p>level of diversity & representation at meetings/workgroups with community stakeholders</p> <p>profile of success in working as team (Team Status Questionnaire)</p>
	10	Create a permanent advisory entity to advise the CDCR and monitor implementation of the recommendations		
<p>Fidelity & Agency Development <i>Is Treatment Achieving the Desired Effect?</i></p> <p>Effective programs ensure therapeutic integrity by continually monitoring service delivery processes in areas such as program development, organizational culture, staff selection and training. Outcome measures are also tracked and evaluated to determine whether or not the program is achieving its desired effect.</p>	5	Develop performance measures - outcome and process, quantitative and qualitative, for all programs and agency goals	<p>9% reduction in recidivism when follow-up data was collected, 4% reduction when program did not collect data</p> <p>6% reduction in recidivism when internal quality assurance mechanisms were in place, 1% reduction when internal QA was not conducted</p>	<p>average daily population</p> <p>% completed by type of discharge (success, failure)</p> <p>variance in recid/revoc (by region, facility, staff member)</p> <p>recidivism outcomes - arrest, conviction, commitment, revocations (technical and convicted)</p> <p>other outcomes - drug use, housing, emp, family, educ gap between ideal and current cultural environment by area (Likert Organizational Climate Survey)</p> <p>staff evaluations w/feedback on offender interaction</p>

